Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

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ANTI-AXIS SUFFERS ENORMOUS LOSSES IN NETTUNO BATTLE

Germans Estimate Blow Dealt Foe at 25,000 Men and 500,000 Tons Shipping

Special

BERLIN, March 19.—The anti-Axis forces have had to pay for the 60 days of fighting at the Nettuno beachhead with a loss of 25,000 men and approximately 500,000 tons of war and commercial shipping, German military quarters declared today, adding that this loss could hardly be estimated by the anti-Axis chief command as an asset.

These quarters pointed out that the two strategic aims of this third large-scale "outflanking landing" undertaken along similar lines by the Anglo-Americans—the other two were the Salerno landing of September 9, 1943 and the Termoli landing on October 4, 1943—which were not attained as planned were a speedy break-through the Cassino front and a lightening encirclement and capture of Rome. Both have failed to materialize, these quarters stressed.

On the contrary, these quarters said, Field Marshal Kesselring was able to check and then isolate the enemy, which must have known that hardly any German troops were placed at Nettuno and Anzio. The Germans placed around Nettuno a belt of steel, which is so strongly fortified and also defended by long range batteries that the "open hole" has been turned into a "consolidated bridgehead". By bombarding the enemy supply routes from the air as well as from long range batteries, warships and submarines and by the violent land fighting the enemy's Nettuno enterprise has become a battle of attrition devouring men and materials in hardly imaginable quantities, these quarters declared.

In reviewing the losses suffered by the enemy in the fighting in the Nettuno area, these German military quarters said that the Anglo-Americans alone lost over 6,000 men in prisoners and conservatively estimated the enemy dead and wounded at between 18,000 and 19,000 men. During the past two months of this enterprise the enemy also lost, in cruisers, destroyers and other naval craft as well as commercial ships for supply purposes, about 500,000 tons, they disclosed.

Enemy's Losses Heavy

Special

BERLIN, March 19.—Though violent fighting has been going on since early Saturday in the vicinity of the Cassino railway station, with intense action for each single house, the gateway to the Cassino plains is still barred to the United States fifth army, which, in the course of fighting, was able to penetrate from north and east into the ruins of the town, it was learned from authoritative quarters today.

These quarters emphasized that the amount of material used by the enemy in this battle was enormous. They said that as a prelude to the battle the enemy attacked with several hundred four-engined bombers and then followed that with a barrage laid down by heavy howitzer batteries. The enemy infantry—the United States fifth army supported by British Empire troops and African de Gaullist units—which advanced when the barrage ceased was covered by numerous tanks.

These quarters pointed out that the action of the German defense specialists was so effective that the enemy advancing from the east and north at several points were forced to retreat after suffering considerable casualties. They said that a new tank-breaking method was used successfully by German paratroops. Thirty seven American tanks were either blasted or otherwise rendered unmaneuverable on Saturday. When dusk fell the fighting abated with the main battlefield of Cassino firmly in German hands.

U.S. Extends Pilot Training

Special

LISBON, March 19.—Obviously due to the heavy losses suffered by the United States air forces in the European and Pacific theaters of war, a New York dispatch revealed that nine weeks have been added to the individual training period for the United States fighter pilots and five weeks to the schedule for bomber pilots. This announcement was made by the army air forces training command.

Chungking Property In Yangchow Handed To Wang Government

Special

SHANGHAI, March 20.—Former Chungking property north of the Yangtze River, centering around Yangchow in North Kiangsu Province, was formally transferred by the Japanese Army to the National Government of China on March 16, at a ceremony held in Yangchow. Property rights transferred number 30, including buildings and land. With this transfer, it is expected that the entire district will make further economic and cultural progress. The newly transferred property has been under control of the Japanese Army since the outbreak of the China Affair.

GERMANS COUNTER SOVIET MANEUVERS

Manstein Fools Shukoff by Detaching Movements—Battle Rages on Bug-Dniester Front

Special

BERLIN, March 19.—The terrific battle in the southern sector of the Eastern front on the Bug and Dniester River continues with unabated ferocity with Field Marshal Von Manstein during the week-end counteracting the maneuvers of Chief of the Soviet General Staff Shukoff by further detaching movements, authoritative quarters here disclosed today.

They said that the Soviet forces failed to carry through, particularly at the lower Bug, their attempts to encircle the German formations even at the price of whole reserve divisions which were thrown into battle. In the Nikolajev bridgehead, where the fighting reached its height of searing fury, a German division which had been cut off for 48 hours succeeded in fighting its way to the German lines. All heavy weapons, all the wounded and a hundred prisoners were carried back by the division.

Southwest of Uman the Soviet forces gained further ground and reached the Dniester, these authoritative quarters said. They said that scouting detachments of the Soviet forces had landed on the western bank of the river and at the moment were feeling their way southward. After blowing up all militarily important establishments the German troops evacuated Jampol. South of Vinnitza and in its environs German covering detachments were holding their own main fighting line. A portion of the town of Vinnitza was lost.

2nd Front Moves Seen

The Soviet army in the southern sector of the Eastern Front is continuing its attempt to make an advance along the Lemberg-Odessa railway, and connection between the two cities has been partly cut off. The Soviet aim is to advance into Rumania, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Berlin dated March 17.

It is a well-known fact that the Balkans are vital for Germany's war efforts and, therefore, it is expected that the Reich army will endeavor at all costs to check the Soviet forces. It is observed that the mobilization of German reserve troops is already taking place in this war zone.

When Soviet pressure in this area is increased, it will be inevitable that a part of the German armed forces on Western Europe, held in preparation against the possible formation of a second front will be turned over to this sector. And general observation prevails that the time of this possible increase of Soviet pressure will coincide with the time of the Anglo-American landing in Western Europe.

Of late, the Anglo-American air

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TALKS ON WAR AIMS WITH U.S. SHUNNED BY BRITISH LEADERS

Roosevelt Said Urged London Conference to Prepare for Presidential Campaign

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—Rumors emanating from America on the impending meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt have not yet been confirmed in official British quarters. However, London political circles do not consider such a meeting improbable, although they think it is necessary to assure that the aim of holding such a conference is by no means to clarify the British-American war aims, according to the London correspondent of Dagens Nyheter. The correspondent revealed, moreover, that it was probable that at least Great Britain at the present juncture did not desire to discuss such questions.

Although certain British quarters have demanded a clear definition of the British policy official sources remarked that "Leftist circles in Great Britain have not the same traditional experiences as the Conservatives in regard to the meaning of the policy of might, therefore, they always appear to forget that statements like the Atlantic Charter made in wartime are generally the outcome of the war."

On the other hand, the correspondent said, Roosevelt is desirous of bringing about fundamental cooperation on political problems prior to the presidential election. The prevailing impression in London, he revealed, was that the suggestion for the conference had come from Roosevelt and that it was closely connected with preparations for the coming presidential election.

The intent of Britain, on the other hand, the correspondent said, was rather to draw up the new conference as a conclusion to the British American talk which is to begin in about a week's time between Assistant Secretary of State Stettinius and the British Government. It is further opined in London that Roosevelt and Churchill will sanction the agreements arrived at in the course of these talks.

To Discuss French Puppets

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—The problem of recognizing the French Committee in Algiers is likely to be one of the most important questions to be discussed at the Anglo-American conference beginning in about a week's time, according to the London correspondent of Dagens Nyheter.

May Delay 'Invasion'

Special

LISBON, March 19.—Well informed observers in London believe that the anti-Axis invasion of Europe may be postponed till after spring, the season which has been frequently mentioned during the past few months as the date for the Anglo-American offensive, according to a Stockholm report.

Professor Worm-Muller, representative of the Norwegian government in exile in London, who arrived in Stockholm from the British capital on Saturday, states that in his opinion the invasion would come this summer.

He added that although the Soviet Union's impatience is understandable, Prime Minister Churchill, nevertheless, is a cautious man.

The London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter, a Swedish paper, however, reports that the invasion may come earlier.

It was also reported that those who believe that the invasion will be postponed assert that the Anglo-Americans have been forced to

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1)

More Than 100 Planes Lost by Enemy Over Germany, N. Italy Within 24 Hours

Special

BERLIN, March 19.—The Anglo-American air formations lost more than 100 planes when they penetrated into German territory and northern Italy during the last 24 hours, according to reports gathered by Luftwaffe correspondent Major Albert Freytag.

Freytag said that by day and night the German defense formations fought the enemy fiercely and that tough air combats developed particularly at daytime over south German as well as north Italian territory.

The correspondent said that the strong fighter escort accompanying the American bombers was unable to prevent the German fighters and destroyer planes from piercing the enemy formations and causing serious losses among them.

He said that latest investigations showed that 81 bombers were included among the enemy planes downed and that the number was expected to increase since all investigations had not yet been concluded.

Nippon Torpedo-Boat Dashes Itself Against Foe Submarine and Sinks It

Sends Large Enemy Undersea Craft to Its Doom in Indian Ocean in Short Time—Blasts Another Vessel Within Few More Days

By HITOSHI MUNEHISA
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE.—Dashing against a large enemy submarine navigating on the surface of the water, a Japanese torpedo-boat sank it single-handed in the Indian Ocean on the night of X day in February. Not satisfied with this glorious feat, the same vessel sank another enemy undersea craft within the following six days.

The thrilling night attack on the enemy submarine on X day in February was related by First-Lieutenant XX who participated in the operations, as follows:

"Our torpedo-boat which had successfully escorted transport XX Maru, sank one enemy submarine and was plowing through the Indian Ocean on its way back to the base. It was X day. The waters were very rough with one squall following another. The look-out was keeping constant vigil while the commander and the navigating officer were standing on the bridge issuing orders. It was exactly 5:23 p.m.

"Suddenly the look-out shouted 'An enemy submarine!' At a spot some thousand meters in front of our torpedo-boat, a large undersea craft could be detected leaving tell-tale bubbles behind it. Immediate action was imminent. Under the commander's orders, the torpedo-boat dashed toward the enemy vessel at full speed. By then, the enemy undersea craft must have discovered our vessel, for enemy gunners were visible hurrying to the turret. The distance between our vessel and the enemy craft decreased speedily. Suddenly, the enemy submarine began to flee, following a zig-zag course. Determined not to let it escape, our boat pursued it with a speed of X knots.

"Just as the enemy vessel was about to submerge, our boat fiercely pounced upon it. We felt a terrific shock as the stern of the enemy vessel stuck the hull of our boat. We saw the enemy gunners blown off the deck. Two torpedoes were discharged followed by two more, all causing deafening explosions. In no time the enemy craft disappeared from the surface.

"It was only a matter of X minutes from the time the enemy submarine was first discovered until it disappeared completely from the surface. Thus, our crew valiantly lived up to the three vital principles of 'Careful watch,' 'Quick action,' and 'Fearless attack' which had been drilled into them daily by the commander.

"Though our boat received a large cut in its hull, over three meters in length, not one of the crew was wounded or killed. In spite of its damaged hull, our torpedo-boat was able to continue proudly on its way to the base."

HITLER CASTIGATES PRESSURE ON FINNS

Denies He Approached Swedish King on Latter's Move for Finnish-Soviet Armistice

Special

BERLIN, March 19.—The Reichsfuehrer, in an interview granted in Berlin to the correspondent of the Swedish newspaper, Tidningen, today, described the reports that he had approached King Gustav of Sweden when the latter reportedly made an offer to mediate in the Soviet-Finnish dispute as "false." The Fuehrer said that the Swedish King's offer was "a purely Swedish affair."

When questioned as to how he regarded the Finnish-Soviet conditions, the Reichsfuehrer replied: "I judge armistice conditions announced by the Soviets exactly as they are meant. They aim, of course, to get Finland into a position where further resistance is impossible in order to do to the Finnish people what Molotov demanded at Berlin."

The Reich leader continued: "With whatever phrases and under whatever pretext these Soviet conditions are announced, in practice it is immaterial. What is meant is to throw the noose around the victim's neck and to draw it tight at the opportune moment."

When questioned as to what he thought of the guarantees for Finland which, the Swedish correspondent said, had been made repeatedly by England and the United States, he replied: "The question of guarantee for Finland on the part of England and the United States can only aim at making submission more palatable to the Finns. With regard to the United States' guarantees, Germany has had its experience after the end of the last World War."

The Reichsfuehrer said that every one of the most solemn fourteen points of Wilson's for which Germany had laid down her arms "in reality, was opposite to what the German people had been solemnly assured. What the British guarantees are worth has been proved by Poland's case in a most striking manner."

Asserting that England and the United States themselves are facing serious internal crises, the Fuehrer declared, "The question is not whether they are in a position to give Bolshevism orders but how long they will succeed in preventing a Bolshevist revolution in their own countries. As always in life a na-

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BURMA WAR TOUGH, DE WIART ADMITS

Many Difficulties Must Be Overcome, Churchill's Personal Envoy to Chiang States

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—General Carton De Wiart, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's personal representative to the Chungking regime, who returned to Chungking from a two-day inspection of Chengtu declared that the anti-Axis allies had to exert patience and use courage to conquer all difficulties in the Burma fighting, a Chungking dispatch said. De Wiart particularly stressed the difficulties in transportation.

Significantly, De Wiart admitted that there was controversy prevailing between Mountbatten and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, commander-in-chief of the United States forces in India, Burma and China. He said perhaps their methods of conducting the war were "slightly different."

Questioned about the Italian situation, Churchill's representative at Chungking said that unfavorable terrain and inclement weather alone were responsible for the slow progress of the war. He denied that there were any political complications on the Italian front. He stated, however, that the British attitude toward the Badoglio regime was the same as the American, thereby admitting that Britain too was not consulted by the Soviet Union in the latter's recognition of the Badoglio regime.

It is recalled that Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, late last week said that the United States had no intention of recognizing the Badoglio regime. Questioned about the second front in Europe De Wiart said that he was not sure when or where the second front would open but that large number of Anglo-American troops and huge anti-Axis air forces were now busily preparing duties which "they should fulfill."

Economist Airs Views

Special

LISBON, March 19.—Prodded into comment by "American criticism on the Burma situation which has become vocal to a dangerous point," the British weekly Economist pointed out the anomalies inherent in the relative positions occupied by Lord Louis Mountbatten, General Douglas MacArthur, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, states a London report.

The journal pertinently queried, "Is it relevant to ask whether their separate approaches add up to a single strategy?" After declaring that Admiral Nimitz, Commander-

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1)

FOE FORCES BEGIN GENERAL RETREAT FROM TIDIM SECTOR

Main Body of British-Indian Army Loses Fighting Spirit; Our Units Threaten Tonzan

By K. MATSUDA and J. ARIMURA
Of the Army Press Corps

ON THE BURMESE FRONT, March 18.—Unable to check a vigorous attack of the Imperial Japanese Forces, the enemy troops at Tonzan eventually began to flee on the morning of March 16, while the main force of the British-Indian army in Tidim, losing their fighting spirit, commenced a general retreat on the afternoon of the same day.

Occupying Toitom, the Saito, Ogawa, and Morishige Units in cooperation with the Uyeda Unit, which detoured along the Manipur River, vigorously advanced toward Tonzan, smashing the enemy remnants at every point, and now are ready to strike at Tonzan.

Losing their fighting spirit due to the pressure given to Kenede Peak, the outlying position, and their retreating route seriously menaced, the enemy's main body in Tidim finally started a general retreat on the front line Thursday afternoon, throwing the "Manipur Tragedy" into a violent annihilative battle.

By S. NAKAJIMA and K. MATSUDA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 18.—Imperial Japanese Units launched positive attacks on the firing line between X X and X X in an effort to annihilate a powerful enemy force which had been advancing southward to reinforce the 17th Division of the British-Indian army, now doomed to be wiped out.

Thrown into utter confusion, troops of the Anglo-Indian 17th Division have now been placed within the net of the speedy encirclement assaults of the Japanese Forces. Since yesterday, a powerful enemy unit, concentrated near the border area, moved southward in an attempt to rescue the 17th Division troops.

Completely separating the southward advancing enemy rescue squad on the line between X X and X X, the Japanese troops are continuing the annihilative battle against the 17th Division, now in the iron ring of our encirclement nests, on the one hand, and fiercely attacking the southward advancing foe, on the other.

Japanese Units yesterday routed about 400 enemy troops, which were advancing southward in 106 trucks that were demolished.

SOLDIER VOTE UNPOPULAR

15 Governors in U.S. Will Not Accept Federal Ballot

Special

LISBON, March 19.—The White House tonight released without comment or analysis the replies from 42 of the 48 state governors to President Roosevelt's soldier vote questionnaire, which showed that 15 states will definitely not accept the federal ballot for counting, while only six states definitely will.

Governors of 14 states said that they probably would certify—in some cases with reservations—use of the federal ballot by overseas servicemen from their states. Three others said that their states probably will not use the federal ballots while four states have not yet decided on the course of action they would take. No formal replies have yet been received from six governors.

His Majesty to Pray To Imperial Ancestors On Shunki Koreisai

On the occasion today of Shunki Koreisai, His Majesty the Emperor will be pleased to conduct befitting ceremonies for the Imperial Ancestors at the Imperial Sanctuaries in the Palace. His Imperial Majesty will proceed to the Koreiden or the Imperial Ancestors' Shrine at 10 a.m. and worship before the Souls of the Imperial Ancestors. Her Majesty the Empress and Her Majesty the Empress Dowager will have Their Imperial Majesties' proxies worship at the Koreiden. The Imperial Princes and Princesses will also pay their respect. Similar rites will be held also at the Shinden. Properly qualified persons will be permitted to pay homage at the Imperial Sanctuaries between 12:30 and 2:30 p.m.

TENURE EXTENDED OF ASSEMBLYMEN

Government Decides to Prolong Term by Another Year to Assure Best War Effort

The Government on Monday presented to the Imperial Diet a bill prolonging the term of office of prefectural assemblymen and Tokyo metropolitan and ward assemblymen by one year.

Under this bill these assemblymen will remain in office until the end of August next year and, except for the Tokyo Metropolis, Saga, Shimane and Okinawa prefectures, elections for the legislatures of one province, two urban prefectures and 40 rural prefectures are to be conducted simultaneously on September 1, 1945, while elections for the municipal, town and village assemblies will be carried out on September 21. At the same time, the term of office of members of the town and village associations is to be prolonged until September 20, 1945.

In order to enable the war efforts of the Government and people alike to be continued unabated, the Government in June last year had secured the consent of the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Diet to the extension by one year of the term of office of prefectural, municipal and town assemblymen. With the war taking on added grimness, the Government decided to prolong their term yet another year and thus the elections that were to have taken place at the end of this month have been postponed for another year.

The assemblies to be affected by the bill number 1,000. According to the new prefectural regulations, by-elections are to be undertaken when the vacancies reach one-sixth or more of the number of seats in the assembly or when one-third or more members have been summoned to the colors.

General Castelnau Dead

Special

LISBON, March 19.—General Edouard de Castelnau de Curiere, one of the best known French leaders in the first World War, died at the age of ninety-three at his estate Castle Montastrux. General de Castelnau especially distinguished himself in fighting at the beginning of the first World War in September, 1914, in the area around Nancy. Although his military merits ranked with those of Marshals Joffre and Foch, he was not promoted to the rank of Marshal due to political influence of the leftist group.

Black Market Transactions in Liquor Rampant in New York; FBI Agents Active

Special

LISBON, March 19.—Attesting to the widely prevalent and increasing amount of black market liquor transactions in New York City, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, today warned that FBI agents are active in New York to curb the liquor black market and high-jacking, according to a New York dispatch. Hoover declared: "We do not want to return to gangster days that were rampant in 1932."

Anglo-U.S. Firms Accused

Special

LISBON, March 16.—Two American export associations, 13 American manufacturers and a British corporation and its agent were accused recently by the United States justice department of maintaining international cartel agreements to restrain trade in the manufacture and marketing of alkalis in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, according to a report from Washington. The report said that a civil suit was filed in the United States district court of New York, charging that the defendants conspired to allocate and maintain exclusive marketing areas and export quotas throughout the world.

IMPERIAL PRESENCE HONORS GRADUATION AT ARMY AIR SCHOOL

His Majesty Witnesses Flying By Students and Listens to Speeches by Graduates

His Majesty the Emperor, on Monday, was pleased to honor with His presence the commencement exercises held at the Army Aviation Academy at Toyooka-machi, Saitama Prefecture, for the students, cadets and special volunteers to be graduated from the Academy.

On this day, His Imperial Majesty, attired in military uniform and wearing the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, left the Imperial Palace at 8:50 a.m. for Harajuku Station, Shibuya, in an informal motorcar cortege, General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty, was permitted to share the tonneau of the Imperial limousine while Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and others respectfully followed.

Leaving Harajuku Station at 9:10 a.m. in an Imperial train, His Imperial Majesty arrived at Musashi-Takahagi Station at 11 a.m. and then graciously proceeded to the Army Aviation Academy at Toyooka-machi.

On arrival at the institution, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to proceed to the Shubudai Airfield and witness flying by youthful students of the Academy for a quarter of an hour.

Then, His Imperial Majesty graciously proceeded to the Imperial resting-room temporarily set up in the school, to take luncheon.

The luncheon over, the August Sovereign was pleased to listen to speeches by some of the graduating students and then graciously honored the graduation ceremonies with His presence. His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to grant Imperial gifts to graduates through Aide-de-Camp Tsuboshima.

Following the close of the exercises His Imperial Majesty left the Academy at 2:10 p.m., returning to the Imperial Palace at about 4:40 p.m.

Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda, Inspector-General of Army Aviation, voiced awe and trepidation over the gracious Imperial Concern shown by His Majesty the Emperor over military aviation.

"His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo was pleased today to honor the commencement exercises at the Army Aviation Academy with His presence, in spite of the pressure of military and other affairs," declared Lieutenant-General Yasuda, who announced as follows:

"His Imperial Majesty, yesterday, graciously dispatched His Imperial Highness Prince Morihiro Higashikuni to the first commencement exercises for special Army probationary flight officers held at the Kumagaya Army Aviation School. We are overwhelmed by the profound Imperial Concern. It is indeed the supreme honor not only for the graduates of these institutions but for Japan's army aviation at large.

"Air power has a direct bearing on the success or failure of military operations and indeed on the very outcome of the war. Now that the situation has become more tense than ever, the rise or otherwise of the Empire depends on aerial potentiality.

"Therefore, it is superfluous to say that heavy indeed are the responsibilities of the members of Air Units which constitute the basis of fighting power. We, who are charged with the mission of educating flight officers and aviation students, are determined more than ever to do our best to train loyal and courageous airmen and thus establish the basis of increased military power, thereby setting His Imperial Majesty's Mind at ease."

The visit of His Majesty the Emperor to the Army Aviation Academy has greatly inspired the graduating students who are to go into active service as the winged might of the Imperial Army, Lieutenant-General Michio Sugawara, Principal of the Academy, said after the great honor had been bestowed upon the school Monday.

"His Imperial Majesty deigned to signify particular pleasure in viewing our students in training and for many hours watched the advanced

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Press Comments

Monday, March 20

ANTI-CHUNGKING SENTIMENT RISES IN AMERICA

ASAHI—Following the attack on the Marshall Group, American war leaders in the Pacific area such as Nimitz, Stilwell and MacArthur circulated self-conceited strategic plans for attacking Japan, but these plans were invariably based on cooperation expected to be offered by the Chungking army. The more the United States shows herself dependent upon Chungking the more arrogant and insufferable Chungking is likely to be, until it will become almost impossible for the Americans to manage the latter. If, in this way, mutual trust collapses, there will no longer be any cooperation.

Recent information from America indicates that the more urgent the need of Chungking's cooperation, the more acute grows the non-confidence in and dissatisfaction with Chungking on the part of the United States. We do not hesitate to predict that more than the difficulties in sending supplies to the Chungking troops or the miserable quality of these troops, the loss of mutual trust or confidence will lead to the failure of the anti-Axis operations. The United States is expecting Chungking to make the same sort of contribution to the Asiatic campaign that the Soviets are making on the European front. But from the point of view of the United States, Chungking has no intention of giving all-out cooperation for the prosecution of war. It appears that the United States, in promising Chungking perpetually to give aid, has exercised two bad effects: one, that it has caused Chungking to feel that it need not exert its best and the other than it has made it feel unnecessary to concentrate its total strength on the war in coalitions with the Communists. The United States is enraged over the fact that Chiang Kai-shek is merely having his troops surround the Communist army like a Great Wall and is marking time in regard to the war with Japan. To the American mind, it seems that while the Communist army is devoting its entire strength on the war with Japan, the Chungking army is merely looking on. It is not amazing, therefore, that the United States, driven by exasperation, should shout that the Chinese Communists should be supported and Chungking overthrown.

The latest issue of the New Republic in its editorial entitled the "East Asian Dispute" serves a warning on Chungking by citing the example of Jugoslavia. When it became clear that the "Tito" regime was fighting Germany and Mikhailovitch was not the United States and Britain at once removed the latter and gave support to "Tito." This precedent should be applied to Chungking, the journal says.

If all America, like Nimitz, thinks that the only way to defeat Japan is to secure footholds in China, then the United States is bound to demand all-out cooperation on the part of Chungking. It will have to eliminate all factors liable to stand in the way of a successful prosecution of war. The New Republic says that if Chiang Kai-shek is seeking to become emperor by making use of American aid and utilizing the war for his own ends, pressure must be exerted on him by "some other means." By "some other means" is evidently meant an all-out support for the Chinese Communist Party. No one can deny that this warning reflects the views of American official quarters.

At the Cairo conference, Roosevelt and Churchill told Chiang Kai-shek that unless he cooperated closely with the Communists they would stop their aid to Chungking, it is reported. The non-confidence in Chungking on the part of America has, thus, already developed into an opinion in favor of overthrowing Chungking. The American attempt to make full use of Chungking for the operations against Japan boils down to that of casting out Chungking. Thus, the Nimitz strategy has broken up and the American dream of victory dissipated into thin air.

Talks on War Aims With U.S. Shunned By British Leaders

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change their plans because of the big setbacks they have experienced in the fighting on the South Italian Front.

In this connection, the London correspondent of the Morgen Tidningen, another Swedish paper, reports that the battle of Cassino particularly gave the Anglo-Americans cause to think twice.

The mass bombardment by anti-Axis heavy bombers, the correspondent said, had been intended as a rehearsal for the invasion of Western Europe, but the results fell far short of expectations.

Another opinion voiced in London is that the Soviet advance will come to a standstill when the Carpathians form a part of the German defenses on the Eastern Front, thus relieving the Reich army of the necessity of withdrawing troops from the west to reinforce the East Front.

Hitler Castigates Pressure on Finns

(Continued From Page 1)

tion's only guarantor for existence as a nation is its own strength."

U.S. Peace Offer Spurned

Special

LISBON, March 19.—The new American appeal to Rumania to show its readiness for a special peace was categorically refused on Sunday by the Rumanian paper, Curentul, according to a report from Bucharest. To the suggestion of the New York Times that the time appeared ripe for a joint initiative by Russia, England and the United States to announce their political conditions to the Balkan states, the Rumanian paper said that no one had demanded such a statement from the anti-Axis. The Curentul further declared that if the United States would like to learn the feelings of the people in Europe they should know that the hate for Bolshevism was overshadowing all other war questions.

Burma War Tough, De Wiart Admits

(Continued From Page 1)

in-Chief of the United States Naval forces in the Pacific is seeking to drive from island positions toward the coast of south China to establish bases for a "great assault" on Japan, the journal countered with Stilwell's view that a naval landing in China "would be out of the question unless strong land and air support in China are assured."

The periodical added, "Therefore the question of priorities in war materials which though relaxed. . . may be the cause of disagreement between those planning amphibious operations in the Pacific and Stilwell's view that, at first, effort must be made to open a way to China and flood the continent with aircraft and facilitate transport."

Work Stoppage Hits Ford Plant's Output Of Airplane Engines

Special

LISBON, March 19.—A Detroit dispatch said that a spokesman for the United States army air force declared that production of vital aircraft engines at the Ford Motor Company's Rouge plane plant had fallen behind schedule as after-effects of the recent work stoppages continued to mount. R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers Union labelled as "completely untrue" a company claim that disciplinary action in firing employees had been taken with union approval. He charged that the Ford Company, through its news bureau, "consistently has misrepresented the position of the union."

Germans Counter Soviet Maneuvers

(Continued From Page 1)

forces have been concentrating on the bombing of industrial cities in Germany. In these air raids, the Anglo-Americans use long-distance fighter planes, and with these machines they clash with German fighter planes in big air battles in an effort to smash the formidable power of the Luftwaffe prior to the establishment of the second front.

Again, on the other hand, rumors are rife that American and British forces are being concentrated in the southern part of Britain. This gives one the impression that the situation on the Western European coasts is growing increasingly threatening every moment and that the formation of the second front is imminent.

Britain Rations Strings

Special

LISBON, March 19.—Strings will now also be rationed in Britain as its stock is running low, it is reported from London. It is understood that this step was taken to guarantee enough strings for the armed forces in the coming months.

Bolivia Changes Minister

Domei

LISBON, March 17.—Enrique Parderesco, Bolivian Socialist Party leader, was today appointed to succeed Foreign Minister Jose Tamayo who resigned yesterday, it is reported from La Paz.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE DIVIDES ARGENTINA

Peron and Menendez Factions Fighting for Power to Oust Farrell Regime

Special

LISBON, March 19.—Observers in Montevideo believe that the present Argentine regime faces an even stormier future than the recently overthrown Ramirez regime because the two military cliques which joined hands for the overthrow of Ramirez are at present engaged in a struggle for complete control, according to a dispatch received here. Observers said that the first faction was headed by War Minister Colonel Peron, who is dominant at present, and that the second faction was headed by General Menendez and Interior Minister General Luis Perlinger.

The dispatch said that reportedly Peron, because of personal ambitions, was planning to issue a strong appeal for United States recognition through a reorganization of the Farrell regime, including the appointment to office of more pro-American politicians and the promise of full collaboration with the anti-Axis war effort.

Peron reportedly has begun efforts to strengthen his control of the regime for the achievement of this policy through the creation, last week, of the "chief of the army command," appointing himself commander-in-chief, thus gaining full control of the army, including the general staff, whose generals resent this domination by one of a lower rank.

The Menendez faction, in the meantime, struggling against Peron, transferred the central press and federal government police into the interior ministry instead of into the presidential secretariat. This faction proposed to put several prominent "nationalists" into cabinet posts instead of the pro-American elements favored by Peron. The dispatch said that it was thus that a prominent "nationalist," Maini, was invited by Farrell to assume the office of Foreign Minister. Peron, however, forced Farrell to withdraw the invitation after Maini had accepted.

On Tuesday Peron arrested Menendez, and observers were of the opinion that Peron's ability, or inability, to overcome the repercussions of this move would indicate whether or not he would be able to push his policy.

4TH TERM SEEN UNLIKELY

Iowa Democrat Thinks Roosevelt Will Not Run Again

Special

LISBON, March 17.—A Washington dispatch quoted Senator Guy M. Gillette, veteran Democrat from Iowa, as saying that he thought President Franklin Roosevelt would not run for a fourth term. Gillette said, "I realize I am just about alone on that score, but I feel he is too astute a politician to run again."

Meanwhile, the Roosevelts observed their 39th wedding anniversary today. White House aides said that Roosevelt sent an anniversary message to his wife currently visiting armed service bases in the Caribbean Sea. The Roosevelts were married in New York in 1905 with President Theodore Roosevelt giving the bride away.

FOE LAUDS NIPPON AIRMEN

U.S. Officer Says Japanese Fliers Excel in Night Attacks

Special

LISBON, March 19.—Lieutenant-Commander Arthur Decker, a member of the U.S. bomber squadron in the South Pacific, told newspapermen soon after his return from the front that "Japanese torpedo-bombers are leaders in night attacks and are very clever," according to a Washington dispatch.

He added that the American forces are doing their utmost to counter these night tactics of the Japanese.

Meanwhile, according to a New York report, Lieutenant-General Alexander Vandergrift, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, warned the American people that the Japanese have "real and dangerous reserves with vicious striking power."

Mt. Vesuvius Erupts Again

Special

LISBON, March 19.—A dispatch from Naples reveals that Mount Vesuvius erupted on Saturday, spewing heavy streams of flaming lava which flowed down the mountainside for over a mile, causing numerous brushwood fires. The dispatch described it as the biggest lava stream seen in several years. Flames from the mouth of the volcano shot up hundreds of feet high and lighted the sky and the bay.

Sino-Japanese Amity in Malai Inspires Chinese Newsman Hu Mai to Write Book

Domei

SHONAN, March 19.—The well-known Chinese journalist, Hu Mai, when interviewed at his residence today, declared that the need for informing Chinese residing in other parts of Greater East Asia on how actively and wholeheartedly overseas Chinese in Malai are cooperating with the Japanese Military Administration was the prime factor which led to the publication of his book, "Chinese Colony Reborn."

He said: "The news of the publication of my work in Japan has just reached me and I am delighted to know that it will shortly be placed on the market in Greater East Asia. I believe that such a book will go far in cementing Chinese Japanese accord."

The veteran Chinese journalist has been connected with newspaper work in Malai for the past 14 years.

Born in the village of Engteng, Fukien Province, 37 years ago, Mr. Hu studied at various Chinese schools in his own country before migrating to Malai.

In his 345-paged book "Chinese Colony Reborn," he traces the development of overseas Chinese, constituting one of the most important elements in the population and economic factors in the Southern Regions, who, awakening from their long-mistaken anti-Japanese policy, are now cooperating wholeheartedly with the Japanese for the establishment of a Greater Asia for the Asiatics.

Mr. Hu tells of the activities of overseas Chinese, particularly in detail their psychological development from the time prior to the fall of Singapore to the time of the birth of Shonan on February 15, 1942.

Komatsu Attends Vienna Exhibition; Honors War Heroes

Domei

BERLIN, March 17.—Major-General Komatsu, Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, yesterday attended the opening ceremony of the German Military Exhibition now being held in Vienna, according to reports from that city. After presenting a wreath to the monument in memory of Germany's gallant war dead, he expressed the firm determination of the Japanese people to fight the war to the bitter end, at the Chamber of Glory which was bedecked with the Reich national banners.

SWINDLE TO BE ENDED

Stravisky's Notorious Faked Jewels To Be Auctioned in Paris

Special

PARIS, March 17.—The greatest swindle of all time will be ended by an honest business deal when beginning in April Stravisky's notorious faked jewels will be auctioned off at the Hotel Drouot, the most famous Paris auctioning establishment. It will be recalled that Stravisky, with these "jewels" as assets, issued enormous amounts of bonds of the Bayonne credit establishment. These were a hundred rubies, pearls and diamonds but many were fakes. The fake, however, were so cleverly cut that even experts failed to recognize them as such. The auction is expected to net a sizable sum but it nevertheless will fall tremendously short of the losses of hundreds of millions of francs which the French saving public lost through Stravisky's machinations.

ENEMY RUMORS BLASTED

Ex-President Herriot Is Not Dead, Transocean Reports

Special

LISBON, March 18.—Renewed rumors stating that Edouard Herriot, former President of the French Chamber, had died in Paris, do not coincide with facts, according to enquiries made by Transocean's correspondent in Paris. These rumors were abroad already months ago, and were denied at the time and have been again revived by Americans returning from Europe.

About a year ago, Herriot was at a sanatorium near Nancy owing to his health. When his condition improved he was taken to a clinic near Paris where he is today.

Commonwealth Talks Set

16

Special

LISBON, March 18.—Considering that greater cooperation is necessary between Great Britain, on the one hand, and Australia and New Zealand, on the other, the British Parliament has decided to send a delegation of members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords to Australia and New Zealand, it is reported from London. The official task of the delegation will be to study the war situation on the spot and exchange views on the war and postwar problems with members of the Australian and New Zealand Parliaments.

Kapelia, Sculpin Sunk

Special

LISBON, March 19.—The two American submarines announced by the U.S. Navy Department as being long overdue and considered lost, were the Kapelia, of 1,552 tons, and the Sculpin, of 1,475 tons, according to the British news service. Each carried a crew of about 75 men. The report further disclosed that they were probably lost in the Pacific.

EUROPE-WIDE SEARCH SET FOR PARIS WOMAN SLAYER

Arms and Legs of 25 Victims Found in Villa Equipped With Death Chamber

Special

LISBON, March 19.—The Paris villa in which the severed arms and legs of 25 women butchered by a Bluebeard killer were found also contained a death chamber fitted with arc lights and a periscope through which the slayer watched the dying agonies of his female victims, according to the Berlin radio. The broadcast said that a search was being conducted throughout Europe for the killer.

The broadcast said that the murderer urged his victims first into an antechamber, then dragged them into the death room and tied them to rings set into the wall. He then watched his victims' horror-filled death agonies through a periscope which was only eight inches from their faces. After they died their bodies were dropped through a trap door. It is recalled that when the police broke into the villa last week smoke was still issuing from the chimney of the furnace where the madman burned his victims' torsos after cutting off their arms and legs. Evidently, however, the killer also disposed of some of his victims with quicklime. Latest reports said that nine complete skeletons had been found.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Paris said that the owner of the black brocaded satin frock, which had been found in the premises, had been identified as a prostitute named Josephine Paulette Grippay. The dispatch said that the girl left Marseilles a year ago to go to Paris and that ever since her departure she had not been heard from.

Izvestia Article Hit

Special

LISBON, March 19.—The New York State Senate unanimously approved a resolution deploring a recent article in the Soviet organ Izvestia which charged the Vatican as "pro Fascist," as being "purposeful misinterpretation," according to a report from Albany. The lower house of the state legislature approved the resolution last week.

Petain Mourns Raid Victims

20

Special

LISBON, March 20.—After the recent bombing of Clermont Ferrand by the Anglo-American air force, French Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain visited the mourning chapel of Clermont Ferrand, where the coffins of the air-raid victims had been placed.

SWISS GUNS FORCE U.S. BOMBERS DOWN

Four Planes Crash and 13 Others Make Emergency Landing in Switzerland

Special

ZURICH, March 19.—Thirteen American bombers were "compelled to land" and four others crashed on Saturday when a Swiss anti-aircraft battery went into full action, it was disclosed here. This marks the largest number of anti-Axis planes landing in Switzerland in a single day since the outbreak of the war.

Domei

BERNE, March 19.—Serious accidents occurred when American bombers made emergency landings at Duebendorf yesterday afternoon. Two of the spectators on the scene were killed and two others seriously injured.

Rail traffic was stopped for one hour and a half when one plane landed quite close to the tracks with one wing lying across the rails.

Out of the 12 U.S. aircraft which were forced down, nine were of the Liberator type and three were "Flying Fortresses," each with a crew of ten men.

F.D.R. SON IN DIVORCE CASE

Special

LISBON, March 19.—Charging her husband with "unkind, harsh and tyrannical conduct" Ruth Foogins Roosevelt filed a divorce suit against Colonel Elliot Roosevelt, second son of President Franklin Roosevelt, according to a report from Fort Worth, Texas, where she is staying. In the suit she asked for the custody of her three children, Chandler, 9, Tony, 7, and David Boynton, 2. The report said that the Roosevelts were separated on or about January 10, 1943. They were married on July 22, 1933. Roosevelt is at present with the United States army air force in the European theater of war.

Envoy Hoare May Quit

Domei

GENEVA, March 19.—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Madrid will soon return to London, and it is believed that he will resign his present post and resume work in the Lower House, reports the Daily Telegraph.

King Peter to Marry

Special

LISBON, March 19.—King Peter of Jugoslavia and Princess Alexandria of Greece will be married tomorrow in London, the refugee Jugoslavian authorities announced tonight, according to a report from London.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 19

Soviet troops made numerous attacks against the German bridgeheads along the lower reaches of the Bug River in the Ukraine but all attempts to cross the river were repelled in embittered fighting. In the area between the middle Bug and the Dniester Rivers, fighting against the continuously pressing Soviet forces is going on. In the upper section of the Bug River between Proskurov and Tarnopol, repeated Soviet attacks have all failed.

In resolute counter-attacks, the German forces repelled the attackers at several points causing heavy losses. In one sector alone, 44 Soviet tanks and 12 storm guns as well as numerous other arms and vehicles were either destroyed or captured.

In the Krzemienicz-Kovel area, strong Soviet thrusts have been repelled or stopped with bitter fighting still in progress. Local Soviet drives on the south bank of the Pripjet, south of the Beresina and along the Smolensk highway and southeast of Vitebsk have all failed. Due to the heavy losses suffered in previous attacks, the weight of the Soviet drives in the north has decreased. At focal points the Soviets launched only local attacks supported by tanks but they all broke down due to the heavy German defensive fire. Some dents made by the Soviet troops in previous assaults were ironed out in German counter attacks.

On the Nettuno beach-head, German shock troops destroyed numerous anti Axis positions, with the enemy suffering heavy losses.

Supported by tanks, the anti-Axis forces continued their attacks against Cassino but were repelled by the German who were effectively supported by the Luftwaffe. In courageous counter-attacks, the remains of the castle, situated in the northwest corner of the city, were recaptured. The day was quiet on all the other fronts.

Stefani Head Named

Domei

BERLIN, March 14.—Mr. Balzini has been appointed president of the Italian Stefani News Agency, according to a Rome dispatch.

Imperial Presence Honors Graduation At Army Air School

(Continued From Page 1)

flying of the graduating students, which was followed by discourses given by honors students. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant keen attention to these graduation exercises. We were deeply moved by the August Solicitude for the education of our flight officers especially in these stringent times of war. I am firmly convinced that the graduating students will, inspired by this mark of Imperial Favor, be doubly prompted to exert their utmost for the fulfilment of their important duties.

"The third year of the War of Greater East Asia finds us engaged in fierce and grim struggles in the freezing north and the sweltering south. The greater part of the officers who graduated from this Academy are now on actual service on the foremost lines as the backbone of the Imperial Army Air Force whose activities are likely to decide the issue of the war.

"The students who have graduated today will go to various posts after a period of specialized studies in their respective fields. I look forward to seeing them add new strength to the Army Air Force."

BRENNAN EXPLAINS STAND

Negation of Anti-Axis War Aim Known by Irish, Says Eire Envoy

Special

LISBON, March 18.—Irish Minister to the United States, Robert Brennan again explained on Saturday, the attitude of his country whose people, as he explained, did not feel themselves obliged to wage war on the side of the allies, according to a report from New York. Minister Brennan declared that the Irish people need only to look across the border to Northern Ireland to witness the negation of democracy for which the anti-Axis are allegedly fighting for.

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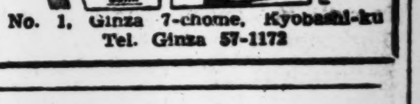

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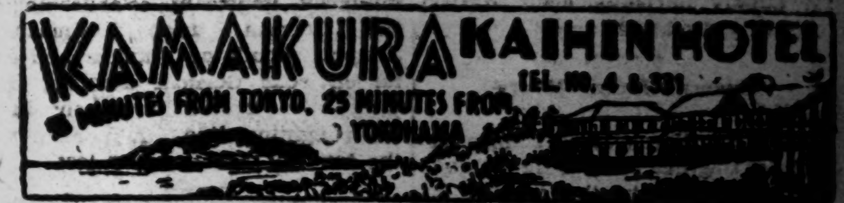

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NATION'S FIRMNESS SEEN IN EDITORIALS

Real Source of Japan's Might Lies in People's Faith in Nation, Says Tokyo Press

Japan's 39th Army Day and various diplomatic issues were featured by the editorials of Tokyo's principal dailies during the period between March 9 and 15. All newspapers emphasized the significance of Army Day, recalling Japan's glorious victory in the Russo-Japanese War 39 years ago and urging the nation to display the same daring spirit in the present war against the Anglo-Americans. Progress of the fighting in the Pacific was taken up by some of the editorials which pointed out that the decisive stage of the war had been reached. Diplomatic problems such as the American economic policy toward Chungking, the oil issue in western Asia and the European second front are also discussed by some of the editorials.

In regard to the 39th Army Day, the Asahi points out that the real source of Japan's military power lies in the people's unfailing faith in the divine nature of the Empire's fundamental structure and urges the 100 million people of Japan to exert their utmost efforts toward the prosecution of the war. The Mainichi stresses the fact that the war will be a protracted affair and also the need of expanding the military potential of the Imperial Forces by sending more planes and other war materials to the front. The Yomiuri-Hochi recalls the American ambitions in Manchuria at the time of the Russo-Japanese war saying that their ambitions came to be realized in the American policy of pressure on Japan in later years. The paper urges that the people of Japan should maintain their national integrity against the enemy just as our predecessors fought for their independence 39 years ago. The Tokyo Shimbun exemplifies the attitude of the Japanese people at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, while the Nippon Sangyo Keizai compares the Russo-Japanese War and the War of Greater East Asia and concludes that the fortifying of the national spirit and the manifestation of national wisdom are essential in securing ultimate victory in the current war. All of the editorials on Japan's Army Day reflect the determined attitude of the nation in carrying the present war to its successful conclusion.

Commenting on the enemy's landing on Les Negros Island, the Tokyo Shimbun points out the importance of this landing together with that on Green island because of their effect on the defense of Rabaul, saying that the decisive stage of the war in that part of the Pacific has been reached, and urging the people to send more airplanes and munitions to the Pacific front.

Enemy's Camp Divided

Both the Asahi and the Tokyo Shimbun enlarged upon the existing disunity of the Anglo-Americans in their military strategy on the Burma front and describe it as a repetition of their controversy over the problem of the Pacific or Europe first policy. This disunity is given prominence under the title "President Roosevelt's Tragic Comedy."

The Tokyo Shimbun emphasizes the need of a more active diplomatic offensive citing the diplomatic intrigues of the United States and the active political offensives of the Soviet Union, and asks whether or not our present diplomatic activities are sufficient to overcome those of the enemy and of other nations. The paper admonishes the people not to be dazzled by the spectacular armed contests and forget the importance of diplomacy, saying that the whole-hearted support of the people is needed for the launching of a powerful diplomatic offensive against the enemy.

Regarding the currency invasion of China by the United States, the Yomiuri-Hochi makes a significant comment. It points out the soaring prices beyond the expansion of the old fapi despite the enormous expansion of the currency, and ascribes them to the financial inroads of the United States. This is described by the paper as "the direct conquest of the fapi by the American dollar." The journal recalls the weakening of Chinese finance brought about by the raising of the price of silver in 1934 and compares it with the present confusion created by the American financial advance into Chungking-controlled areas. At that time the United States Government failed to link the dollar with the fapi, the paper observes and asks whether America will succeed in her present attempt at the financial conquest of China.

Ample Food in Asia

In an editorial entitled "Food Conditions in East Asia," the Tokyo Shimbun points out the following: the promotion of the plan for increasing food production in Central China, the food production movement in the Philippines, the enforcement of agricultural measures in Sumatra, plans for increasing foodstuffs in Java, similar campaigns in both French Indo-China and Burma. In reply to the enemy's false report that East Asia is suffering from a scarcity of food, the paper states that East Asia has always been the greatest supplier of foodstuffs in the world. The journal concludes by stating that the real proof of advancing East Asia is shown by the ample supply of food within the sphere.

The Anglo-American dispute over oil rights in western Asia is taken up by the Yomiuri-Hochi. After analyzing the question of constructing an oil pipeline from Arabia to the Mediterranean as proposed by Harold Ickes, United States Fuel Administrator, which has been creating a serious problem not only in western Asia but also in the United States, the daily declares that America's tenacious attitude comes from her basic policy of world domination. But the United States has two main objects in persisting on its plan of laying the pipeline namely, to prepare herself against a future war with the Soviet Union and to weaken British political and economic influence in western Asia. The paper is certain that however strongly the plan may be opposed in America and however persistently Britain may object to it, it will be carried out because "the United States is determined to fight her way to control petroleum resources in western Asia."

The Tokyo Shimbun pays glowing tribute to German gallantry and efficacy, especially in the bombing of London by the Luftwaffe and the effective counter-offensives of the Reich forces in South Italy. The paper says: "All the factors necessary for the successful prosecution of the war have been prepared and it is not exaggerating to state that the key to ultimate victory is rapidly being forged by the Germans." In another editorial entitled "Second Front Prospects," the same journal ascribes the principal cause of delay to the political controversies of the Anglo-American nations. The paper is of the opinion that it is Germany that is awaiting the second front by the anti-Axis forces, for Germany is fully prepared to deal them crushing defeat. "Germany in the meanwhile," the journal concludes, "is waiting to give the invaders the reception they deserve." The Tokyo Shimbun outlines the problem of the disposal of the Italian fleet by the anti-Axis Powers, and declares that the proposed split of the fleet among Britain, Soviet Russia and America is an indication of the fact that the Anglo-Americans bow to the Soviet Union in European affairs.

U.S. Diplomacy Lacks Skill

The problem of Eire's rejection of the American demand for the expulsion of the diplomatic envoys of Japan and Germany is touched upon by the Asahi which interprets the rejection as an indication of American ignorance and lack of diplomatic skill in international politics. The paper concludes by saying: "Eire's neutrality in the present world war is the acid test of her ability to defend the fruits of her hard won struggle and to gain complete independence from the British Commonwealth. We anticipate that Eire will tenaciously adhere to her policy of neutrality in defiance of the United States."

The Asahi also comments upon the latest developments in the Balkans in relation to the large-scale operations of the Soviet forces in the southern section of the Eastern Front. The paper is convinced that the fact that Rumania and Bulgaria have thrown in their lot with the Axis Powers and are fighting as our allies is due solely to their strong national policies. As regards Turkey's adherence to neutrality, the paper believes that "Turkey has wisely judged the final outcome of the war."

In referring to the Soviet recognition of the Badoglio regime, the Asahi declares that the Soviet action has glaringly disclosed the rivalry between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-Americans and that the latter were dealt another blow by the former in addition to their trouble over the problem of a second front in Europe. On the same question, the Tokyo Shimbun says that "the Anglo-Americans, who have been regarding the Mediterranean as their lake since the surrender of Badoglio suffered a serious diplomatic defeat at the hands of the Soviet Union." The recognition, the paper adds, has created a new issue for the anti-Axis camp and suggests that a change is developing in the relations among Soviet Russia, the United States and Britain.

Under the title of "Inferior Americans," the Mainichi comments on the 750,000 illiterate American troops who were discharged from service because of their incapacity as soldiers. "Liberty, in reporting these facts," says the paper, "prefaces them by saying incredible as it may seem,' but there is nothing incredible about the inferiority of Americans in general," and goes on to enumerate the inferior traits of Americans. The Tokyo Shimbun takes up the trend of American diplomacy and states that the increasing number of paradoxes and difficulties of American diplomacy is worth special note at the present juncture.

Japanese Woman Scientist Discovers New Method of Analyzing Molybdenum

Miss Yemiko Sudo, a scientist of the Goto Metal Laboratory attached to the Tohoku Imperial University, will announce her new method of making the quantitive analysis of molybdenum when the annual meeting of the Nippon Metal Society opens in Tokyo on April 2. Miss Sudo, who has succeeded in a field where many noted scientists have failed, will be the first woman to give a lecture and announce a new scientific discovery at the annual meeting of the Nippon Metal Society.

For several years, Miss Sudo has been studying the quantitive analysis of metals under the direction of Professor Suke Goto of the Goto Metal Laboratory, and she has made many valuable contributions to the scientific world.

The most notable achievement she has made recently is the discovery of a new and simplified method of making the quantitive analysis of molybdenum, without using sulphuretted hydrogen, which has been an important topic of study by scientists, as this process is a vital factor in the production of various kinds of special steel.

According to Miss Sudo's method, the analysis of molybdenum can be carried out simply by adding sodium sulphide, ammonium sulphide, potassium sulphide and other chemicals to the acid test liquid which causes the molybdenum to precipitate as a sulphide compound.

This new method dispenses with the former complicated process which required the strict adjustment of the acid content of the test liquid and the use of pressure-resistance bottles made necessary when sulphuretted hydrogen is used.

Much is expected in scientific circles from the practical application of Miss Sudo's discovery to the boosting of the production of special steel.

East Asia Round-Up

Cultural Federation Set

Special

PEKING, March 20.—The ceremony inaugurating the federation of eight North China cultural associations was held on Saturday at the Peking Hotel, with the members of the newly organized federation pledging to exert their total efforts for the attainment of East Asia's liberation.

P.I. Police Graduate

Special

LEGASPI, March 20.—The ranks of young men engaged in the maintenance of peace and order in the Philippines have been swelled with the graduation of 154 trainees from the Southern Luzon Constabulary Academy which held its second commencement exercises recently.

Transport Capacity Boosted

Special

PEKING, March 20.—As the result of the enforcement of various wartime emergency measures, the North China Transportation Company has achieved a marked increase in the amount of raw war materials and daily necessaries which it transports by rail.

To Become Leading Settlers

Special

HSINKING, March 20.—Two hundred youths selected from among the Japanese settlers in Manchoukuo, will leave for Japan on March 29 for one year of training at the Uchihara Training Camp. Upon graduation, they will return to this country where they will undergo two more years of training with the object of becoming leading settlers.

P.I. Miners Offer Donation

Special

BAGUIO, March 20.—The unexpended fund left over from the contributions of mine workers in X X Province, intended for the Philippine independence celebrations held last October, has been donated to President Jose P. Laurel and the Japanese Army.

ANTI-BRITISH WAVE ENGULFS ALL INDIA

Burma Victories Seen Spur by Azad Hind Spokesman— Retreat Starts, Says Netaji

Special

SHONAN, March 19.—The sudden vigorous growth of the revolutionary movement within India during the last few days is a direct sequel to the brilliant victories scored by the Indian National Army and its Japanese allies in their campaign against the British forces on the Indo-Burmese front, declared M. Sivaram, Spokesman for the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, today. He said that the British imperialistic edifice in India was "now caught between two fires wherefrom there is no escape," and added that there was a striking contrast between the victorious advance of the Imperial Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army in all sectors of the Indo-Burmese front on the one hand, and the mounting anti-British feeling among Indian troops in Bengal and Assam and the country-wide defiance of British authority by the people of India, on the other.

The spokesman further pointed out that "here was proof of India's response to the Netaji's appeal for the synchronization of the revolutionary movements within India and beyond the frontiers of India. It is a phenomenon that reveals the inherent anti-British unity and the grim resolve of the Indian nation—a development that ensures the imminent collapse of British power in India."

Assembly Opposes Britain

"The scenes in the Central Assembly must have been really stormy, even judging from the very meager admissions made by the British propagandists," he said. "The Indian Central Assembly wields no real power for the control of affairs of State because a good majority of the true representatives of the people are in British prisons and the Assembly is dominated by 'yes-men' nominated by the British Government.

"Yet even this 'rump' Assembly has been openly in revolt against the British Government during the last few days, all parties have unanimously voted a series of motions condemning the British Government's policy, virtually rejecting the British demands to finance supplies for the prosecution of the British war efforts in India."

Declaring that Congress, the Muslim League, Liberals and Nationals were all unanimous in their uncompromising attitude against British rule over India, the Spokesman concluded with the following: "British tyranny stands condemned, British hypocrisy stands unmasked and British despair and defeatism in India have become clearly evident. Caught between the intrepid forces of Indian nationalism within India, and the victorious revolutionary army of Free Indians at the eastern gates of India, British imperialism in India is fast crumbling to pieces."

Mountbatten Seen Failure

In the midst of the successful campaign now being carried out by the Indian National Army under his command, side-by-side with the Imperial Japanese Forces on the Indo-Burma front, Subhas Chandra Bose, fiery leader in the great struggle for Indian independence, has written a special article for the Asahi entitled, "The Retreat of Mountbatten," it is reported from an undisclosed point in Burma. An outline of the article follows:

"It has become obvious that the British attempt to recover Burma, so blatantly announced to the world, will, after all, end in miserable failure. The most tragic person in the present stage of the war is Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, that amphibious anti-Axis leader. Though suffering dishonorable defeat at Dieppe, France, he was acclaimed by the enemy as a "miracle man" and the "Savior of Britain." His present task is said to be the recovery of Burma, but in the several months since he took over his new duty, he has accomplished nothing.

"The troops under his command, puffed up with inordinate ambition, were blind to the pitfalls that awaited their stealthy invasion of Burmese territory. When they noticed their danger, it was already too late, and they were surrounded and annihilated in the Arakan sector. Thus, the great retreat commenced.

Final Retreat Foreseen

"This anti-Axis disaster at Arakan marks the downfall of one important phase in the Burma battle. The first link in the chain of our struggle is the Arakan area and the last link is New Delhi. Lord Mountbatten's retreat from Arakan means his final retreat from New Delhi and the frustration of his ambition.

"New Delhi, capital of India, is still very far from Taung Bazaar and between us and our goal lie many hills, jungles, rivers and mountains. But Britain is already facing political and military ruin and British military failure is our ally. The British policy of exploitation has brought famine and plague to Bengal where now, revolutionary action is on the verge of outbreak. Their maladministration is now fanning the rise of widespread anti-British sentiment throughout entire India.

"Thus, the new fame and history of India will give us thorough backing and no force in the world can obstruct our final victory. Lord Mountbatten has started his retreat. I sincerely hope that he will withdraw from New Delhi to London as early as possible.

"The leader of the first Indian War of Independence in 1857 said that if the Indian heroes possessed a determined faith in independence, the Indian dagger would pierce the heart of London. His remains now lie in a Rangoon cemetery but his words foretold the present condition of India."

More Men Appointed To Foreign Ministry By President Laurel

Special

MANILA, March 20.—In line with the reorganization of the Government to secure greater efficiency, the Malacanan announced recently that President Jose P. Laurel has appointed the following officials to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Francisco Africa, as consultant on international and cultural relations, Teodoro Evangelista and Queterube Makelintal, counselors, Salvador Lopez, press and publication officer, and Mauro Calingo and Jesus Morfe, secretaries of the Ministry. It was also announced that Amador Buenaseda, former assistant director of the Bureau of Census and Statistics, has been appointed third secretary of the Philippine Embassy in Japan.

Yoshio Imaoka Honored

Yoshio Imaoka, who died of accident on March 14, was posthumously granted the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun on March 18 in appreciation of the meritorious service he had rendered for the investigation and production of scientific weapons during his lifetime.

New Keijo Teidai Head

Dr. Shinji Yamaya, director of the Department of Science and Technology of Keijo Imperial University, was appointed President of the same institution on Monday, succeeding Jisaku Shinoda who resigned on account of illness.

Taiwan Dailies Merge

Chikara Sakaguchi, Governor of Taihoku Province, Taiwan, has assumed the presidency of the Southern Japan Newspaper Association which will be established on April 1 with the merger of all dailies in Taiwan.

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P.I. ECONOMY KEYED FOR DECISIVE MOVE

Streamlining of Industrial Structure Greatly Increases Fighting Power

Domei

MANILA, March 19.—Philippine economy in the space of less than five months since the new Republic declared her independence has thoroughly been geared for decisive warfare in consonance with her role as an eastern citadel of the Greater East Asia region of common prosperity.

With the enemy counter-offensive steadily intensifying, the arming of the Philippines has become more urgent than ever. At the same time, efforts have been made to enforce the Japan-Philippine Alliance Treaty with redoubled vigor and to make the country self-sufficient in essential materials. The economic institutions of the Philippines, thus, are now in the process of reorganization for the decisive war. Phenomenal advance in productivity expansion is expected as a result of these efforts.

In the first place, all the productive factors of the country are being concentrated on priority industries. In the two years that the Philippines had been under military administration, the development of the agricultural and mineral resources rose above the pre-war level. Minerals have been shipped to Japan in ever-increasing quantities but the rising demand for them to cover the tremendous war production of Japan is making it necessary to effect an unprecedented increase in the production of vital materials. To this end, since the end of last year, the various scattered industrial facilities have been concentrated upon the development of such vital material resources in such a way as to assure the maximum efficiency.

In particular, captial, labor and developmental materials have been distributed in accordance with the class of resources to be developed and the degree of urgency of the materials in question. The industrial facilities and equipment on the spot have been put to the most efficient uses and uncontrolled consumption thoroughly eliminated. By these means it is sought to establish a flexible productive system suited to local conditions. Also the assignment of men responsible for production to the various industries in the Philippines has been carried out so as to assure qualitative improvement and quantitative augmentation.

The fields of production which had hitherto been lacking in flexibility and resilience have been reorganized on a planned basis. Thus, the productive structure of the Islands has been converted from controlled economy into a planned economy fully geared for decisive warfare. The epochal increase in production envisaged as a result is expected all the more to strengthen the fortification of the new Republic.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1944

American Lives and Roosevelt's Votes

Reports by the New York Herald Tribune on a British commando school quote the school's director as boasting that it is a "school of murder" and asking for men with "the cold precision of the American gangster". This director, described as "sympathetic" by the presumably equally bloody-minded American reporter, is also quoted as regretting that he has no living targets for tommy-gun practice as it is essential for his pupils "to lose the dread of murder". This amiable, probably church-going Briton, who informed the reporter that "to murder a German is the same as squashing a worm" also stated that only British and American soldiers make apt pupils, as Europeans are unfit for his method of training—presumably because none but Anglo-Saxons are psychologically adapted to the cold-blooded murder he preaches.

Nevertheless, protection of the lives of American officers and men, who thus glory in the murder of others and attend schools to make them more proficient in this gentle art, continues to be the favored American propaganda theme these days. This theme is dragged in without relevance on all occasions. Historic monasteries housing only priests and civilian refugees are blasted in its name. The neutral territory of the Vatican is subjected to daily terror raids; Germany's country-side is torn and pitted with bomb craters, her women and children mercilessly machine-gunned from the skies; other similar manifestations of blind hate and military impotence are all indulged in, under the parrot-cry that these brutalities in some mysterious way protect the lives of American officers and men. Economic siege is declared against such far removed countries as Spain, Turkey, the Argentine and Ireland on the strange grounds that the continued neutrality of these remaining oases of peace in a war-torn world may somehow endanger the lives of American troops. That Spanish, Turkish, Argentinian and Irish lives would most certainly be endangered should these peaceful and peace-loving countries abandon their neutrality at war-minded America's behest, seems to concern America's aggressive leaders not at all when making their imperious demands.

The explanation of this sudden propaganda solicitude for the lives of American troops in places where they have no business is, of course, not far to seek. The announcement by the fire-eating United States Secretary of War of America's willingness to sacrifice 500,000 American lives in carrying out the offensive strategies planned for this year probably did not go down over well with the American public. In expressing this willingness Stimson may have been speaking for himself, but the unwillingness of the intended sacrificial victims and of their families to have Roosevelt win a few inconclusive battles and prolong the war at the cost of the lives of 500,000 of them and the lives of 500,000 of their loved ones, can, indeed be readily understood. This, moreover, is election year, and the American casualty lists even as published, are already far too long for continued Rooseveltian popularity without counting the anticipated 500,000 additional losses rashly publicized by Stimson. Belated solicitude for the lives of American officers and men must somehow be made to seem to the American people a prime consideration of Roosevelt's administration. Hence the drumming on this theme without apparent rhyme or reason.

Nothing but mass hypnotism could, however, permit the American public to accept any such plainly specious propaganda at its face value, or willingly accept the national degradation and deterioration which must result from the hysterical disregard of all lives but their own. Roosevelt's megalomaniac dream of the world domination he thought within his grasp through economic power and industrial production alone proved a vain hallucination. This war clearly shows that the spirit of freedom-loving Europe or Asia cannot be broken by any material array. Roosevelt has already lost his gamble for world control based on the multiplication of machines and monopoly of the oil to run them. If he wants to go on with it he must of necessity stake more and more American lives. If, therefore, concern for the lives of American officers and men is really Roosevelt's prime concern, and not solely a vote-catching camouflage to cover his reckless disregard of American lives now being thrown away in the South Pacific and Italy, the best thing he could do would be to cut his losses, withdraw his forces from overseas, where incidentally he promised the American people he would never sent them, and cease his infamous war to place Europe and Asia as well as Latin America in bondage to dollar imperialism.

America's Imperialistic Ambitions

The American propaganda machine, always grinding out various new variations on the old theme that the United States fights for freedom and the world, that it has no territorial ambitions and that it is killing human beings and destroying cultural monuments solely to bring about a "lasting peace," may possibly be dealing successfully with the American people. The American public, gullible and quixotic, may possibly believe that they are being told the truth and that they are really spilling their blood, bearing their sorrows and working to the bone to bring about the birth of a better world. The rest of the world, however, and possibly some of the Americans too, know from the statements made from time to time by leading Americans that the United States is fighting only for world conquest, that America's only war aim is the furtherance of American imperialism.

Among such statements indicative of where America's aim lies was the recent one made by Walter Lippmann, widely known columnist and commentator, who expressed the opinion that the United States should take over all the islands of the Pacific on the grounds that the United States could not "guarantee" the independence of the Philippines or feel sure of not being cut off from China without them. Lippmann would turn the Pacific into an American lake, tying the countries on the further shores to the firm control of the United States. The very grounds advanced by Lippmann point out that those who lead the United States, contrary to their protestations that they fight for freedom, hope to restore the old oppressive order in which the Orient is subjected as a part of the American empire, in virtual fact if not in name.

Naturally the presence of the Japanese in the Pacific prevents the United States from doing what it wishes and gaining complete control of the Pacific and East Asia.

A similar view was recently expressed by Senator Edwin C. Johnson in an article in the Rocky Mountain News, in which he held that the United States and its allies should exercise a "sort of joint overlordship" in the Orient. He went on to explain that although the United States "has no territorial aspirations" it secretly hoped to develop commercial imperialism on a gigantic scale and that China would be "expected to favor Caucasian nations in granting valuable trade concessions." Still another statement, although a more conservative one, showing what is behind the war forced on the world by America's leaders was the one made by an unnamed Congressman who said that the United States could turn from Europe to the Pacific, "where it can realize incalculable political and economic benefits."

Thus all these American leaders say virtually the same thing although in different words: that the United States hopes to bring the Pacific and East Asia under its control, to be exploited and sucked dry for American profit. The old school of military imperialism, the new type of commercial imperialism, or the extension of American influence under idealistic pretenses all mean the same thing, for as a rose smells as sweet by any other name, exploitation smells as foul by any other name. Particularly obnoxious to the people of East Asia is any kind of American domination in their part of the world, for they have had enough in the past of Anglo-American oppression. All of liberated East Asia, therefore, is fighting together with Japan with all of its spiritual and material strength to keep East Asia eternally inviolate from the befouling hands of American imperialism.

New Laws and Constitutions

Burmese and Philippine Organs of Government Illustrate Trend of Modern Political Structures

By JOJI TAGAMI
Assistant Professor of the Tokyo University of Commerce
(From the Teikoku Daigaku Shimbun)

Three important political events took place in Greater East Asia during the past one year. They are the adoption of fundamental laws and constitutions by Burma and the Philippines on August 1 and October 14 last year, respectively, and the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in November of the same year, on which occasion a memorable Joint Declaration of the six participating nations was issued, thereby laying a firm foundation for the common exsitence of all.

The Declaration clarified the object of the present sacred war and the principle of construction for Greater East Asia. The most important idea embodied is that the nations of Greater East Asia, whether or not they were independent nations prior to the outbreak of the war, must endeavor to prosecute the conflict in close cooperation with one another, in order to completely liberate East Asia from the yoke of the Anglo-American nations, and thereby contribute to world peace. The common well-being and prosperity of the nations of East Asia should be based on moral justice, and their concrete aim to bring about a new order in East Asia.

The substance of the new order is fundamentally different from that of the Anglo-Americans. Common existence and prosperity presuppose the mutual respect of one another's sovereignty and independence and are irrevocably opposed to any infringement or exploitation. It is to be brought about, somewhat in a similar manner of individual citizens in a State, who, while enjoying separate individual existence, are comprised in the body politics.

Provisional Documents

The newly formulated basic laws and constitution of both Burma and the Philippines are of much importance as they show concretely the directions in which the construction of Greater East Asia will be proceeded with. The first feature of these is that they are provisional in nature. They are transitional legal provisions which will be replaced by formal ones after the termination of the Greater East Asia War, when new constiutions will be adopted by these countries. In Burma, it is expected that a Constituent Body will be created within one year after the close of the war, which will determine a new constitution. The Philippines also intends to institute a popular suffrage law within one year following the close of the war for the purpose of electing the members of a constitutional connection which shall meet within sixty days following the election in order to draft a new constitution, to be submitted to the people's plebiscite.

Inasmuch as the new constitutions for both Burma and the Philippines will decide on the new forms of government for each of them, their present fundamental laws and constitution cannot define them beforehand. However the very fact that the procedure of establishing a new constitution is provided in the existing provisional fundamental laws and the constitution presupposes that the present and new constitutions are established by the same constituent powers, and for this reason, the fundamental organization of these two nations will not be radically transformed by the new constitutions.

This will be likened to the process of constitution making in Manchoukuo, which had a provisional organic law under the rule of the Chief Executive during the Tatung Era and it was developed into the present monarchical constitution as a matter of natural development. Thus, although the form of State during the Tatung Era was not a regular monarchy it was latently distinguished strictly from a republic. We should not regard the existing provisional fundamental laws and constitution of Burma and the Philippines as absolute entities not amenable to changes but we should foresee the direction of their future developments.

Leadership Stressed

As one of the common characteristics of the provisional constitutions of Burma and the Philippines may be pointed out the principle of the leadership. The new constitution of the Philippines apparently resembles the old one adopted in 1935. The latter has many things in common with the United States Constitution, as it is circumscribed by the Tydings-McDuffy Act. Under the new one the position of the President is greatly strengthened; while the order of arrangement of several branches of government in the old, as well as the United States, Constitution is the legislative, the executive and the judiciary, that of the new Philippine Provisional Constitution is the executive, the legislative and the judiciary.

The absolute veto power of the President is recognized over all legislative acts of the assembly, while his right, in cases of urgent necessity to promulgate ordinances which have the force of law, similar to our own system of Imperial Ordinances is adopted. Formerly the President's right of veto could be overridden by a two-third votes of the legislature, but now the President has an absolute power of veto even after the legislature has adopted the vetoed bill by its two-third vote. In this case, deliberation on such a bill cannot be held for the second time during the same session.

The right of sanction on the part of the sovereign is essential for the enactment of law. At any rate, the authorization of the absolute veto power to the President by the constitution in the Philippines approaches the prerogatives of a sovereign. As to the ordinances in cases of urgent necessity, they are said to have originated in Article 14 of the French Constitution of 1814, but were eradicated by the July Revolution. The constitution of the Philippines provides such a specific provision of ordinances because of the absence of any opposition between the government and the people, and the people's absolute confidence in the President.

Appointment of Officials

One notable feature in the new constitution regarding its executive phase is that, whereas the old constitution, and for that matter the United States Constitution also, require the consent of a committee of appointments of the national legislature in the former and of the Senate in the latter, for the appointments and dismissals of government officials, the present constitution of the Philippines provides as follows: for the appointments of executive officials and the members of the Supreme Court, the advice of the Cabinet will be required, for judges of inferior courts, the advice of the Supreme Court will be required, while the President has the absolute right of appointing or dismissing State Ministers.

Under the old constitution, the legislature had the right to declare war but now the President possesses this power subject to the concurrence of a two-third members of the National Assembly. Provisions are included for the creation of a Council of State as an advisory body for the President.

In the fundamental laws of Burma, the Head of State possesses the right of appointing and dismissing State Ministers and has a Privy Council as advisory body. Burma has no legislature and laws are made by the Head of State at his own responsibility with the aid of the Cabinet and the advice of the Privy Council. Thus, the position of the Executive is very powerful. Successors to the Head of State are to be chosen jointly by the Cabinet and the Privy Council. In the absence of a parliamentary system and suffrage, it is natural that the principle of the leadership should come to the ascendancy.

The Philippine nation describes itself as a republic, while in Burma the government derives its power from the people, and the basic laws were enacted by the National Convention which represented the will of the Burmese people. It is noteworthy that the declaration issued by the Chief Executive of Manchoukuo referred to government according to the true will of the people, while this was re-affirmed by an Imperial Rescript issued on the occasion of the ascension of the Emperor to the throne. Thus, it is observed that this stress on the will of the people is not held as contradictory with the monarchial form of government.

Decline of Legislature

The second characteristic common to the provisional constitutions under review is the decline of the power of the parliamentary system. In the case of the Philippines, the number of the members of the legislature to be publicly elected is restricted and the ex-officio membership of such officials as mayors and governors is recognized, thereby showing a sort of distrust to the election system. Whereas the people directly elected the President under the old constitution, the national assembly is now to elect him. There is no doubt of the dwindling of legislative power in proportion to the expansion of executive power. We have already seen this in the case of the President. Whereas formerly the right of trial for the impeachment of the President and of the justices of the Supreme Court lay with the legislature, under the present constitution, the Supreme Court is in charge of such trials.

At present Burma has no parliament. This does not necessarily mean its aversion to it. But at the same time one cannot overlook the possibility of not creating one at all as in the case of Manchoukuo. There will be a persistent danger of absolutism from the decline of the power of the legislative if it is left unremedied. But in order to prevent such a danger the system of a Privy Council or of a council of State has come to the fore. It will be of vast importance for both Burma and Manchoukuo which have no legislature, for it may be considered as a substitute.

In this respect Manchoukuo and Burma resemble each other very closely. The Privy Councils in these countries must deliberate on bills, budgets, loans and treaties and their powers are provided in the constitutions. The Cabinet ministers are not members of the councils. In the case of the Privy Council of Manchoukuo, the Emperor does not attend its meetings.

New Meaning of Council

True, the Senate or the Privy Council in these two countries cannot be regarded as identical with the national legislature, nor is it in the same nature with the ancient Royal Privy Councils which had the character of the Cabinet. Nor does it exist side by side with the legislature and the Cabinet as in our case. It derives its new meaning as a representative of the people. According to the fundamental laws of Burma the council in that country is composed of citizens of more than forty years of age who have shown distinguished or meritorious service to the public and who are entitled to represent the people. A similar provision is provided in the new Philippine constitution. Although the Privy Council of Manchoukuo was not created as an organ representing the people, its reorganization as a representative body is in some quarters predicted.

It is to be noted, in connection with the system of Privy councils, that people's organizations have become active in Manchoukuo, Burma and the Philippines. In Manchoukuo, for instance, is the Concordia Society, which was contrived for the main purpose of avoiding friction among its component races in national elections and decisions by majority. Its main features consist in racial harmony and the display of the moral principles which are the foundation of the State. There are many nations in East Asia which need organs such as that in Manchoukuo, in which five major races live as the component citizens.

It is natural that as a result of the decline of the power of the legislature, the difference between statutes and ordinances will be diminished, and thus the old constitutional system must undergo a radical transformation. For instance, the independence of the judiciary will be assured by an ordinance and concerning the fundamental rights of nationals will become almost useless. Thus, with the exception of the provisions regarding the Sovereign, the Government and the Courts, the provisions of the Constitution will become a very simple matter as indicated by the National Socialist fundamental laws of Germany of 1933. It seems that the elaborate substance of the provisional constitution of the Philippines may be greatly contracted when it is replaced by a formal one in the future.

For Mutual Cooperation

The third characteristic common to the new constitutions is the effect on the inseparable mutual relations among all the nations of Greater East Asia. In the case of the Philippines, whereas its old constitution clarified its relations of reliance on the United States through the operation of the Tydings-McDuffy Act, there is no mention of such dependency today. On the contrary, the new Philippine constitution clarifies the need of mutual cooperation for the construction of Greater East Asia in its preamble. This point is also stressed by all treaties of alliance concluded between Japan and other nations of East Asia. It is also stressed by the Joint Declaration.

Although the old constitution of the Philippines resembled in its main provisions the new one, it had this most serious defect: it was so inseparably bound up with the American exploitation of the Philippines that it in reality could not be considered a constitution of an independent nation. In the first place, its very birth was made through the interference of American rule and was subject to control by American sovereignty. Thus, the main provisions of the old constitution amounted to a scrap of paper. For instance, although it stressed that the use of natural resources in the islands was limited exclusively to the native peoples, it was opened to the Americans since they enjoyed citizenship in the Philippines. All the government officials and citizens of the Philippines pledged loyalty to the United States instead of to their native land. Only nominal customs duties were imposed on such native exports as sugar, coconut oil, Manila hemp which were imported by the United States, while the loans, monetary laws, revisions of the constitutional provisions and the like were subject to strict and direct supervision by the United States. The President of the United States possessed the right of placing the Filipino troops into the American forces and reserved the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of the islands whenever such an act was deemed necessary for the maintenance of the Philippine Government, the protection of lives and property of the people and the like.

A sharp contrast is presented by the moral new order of Greater East Asia. There is no restriction whatsoever on the sovereignty of any country in East Asia. But each nation possesses the moral obligation to cooperate with others. Nor will this moral obligation be affected by the revision of any constitutional arrangement or its provisions. In other words, the moral ties existing among the nations of East Asia transcend the written provisions of the laws or treaties and constitute a real and concrete force in their mutual existence. Just as the fundamental national policy or the existence of political authority is the source of a constitution, so the moral order of Greater East Asia is the very source of the constitutions of all of its members.

The New Argentine Regime

U.S. Unveils Selfish Designs on Question of Recognition Of Farrell Government

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

What had long been anticipated by many candid observers of diplomatic affairs on the American Continent has at last materialized. Following a mingled series of optimistic and pessimistic events in the relations between America and Argentina, the former has recently made its intention clear not to extend recognition to the new regime under the Presidency of General Farrell and thereby has virtually severed its diplomatic relations. This drastic action may indeed be taken as the beginning of the bankruptcy of the policy of American continental solidarity under the leadership of the United States, for the various nations are highly disunited chiefly because of the selfishness of the United States herself.

As the principal reason for withholding recognition from the present Argentine Government, the State Department declared that the Farrell Regime is run by a group of persons who do not share the policy of their predecessors as regards the defense and security of the American continent, thereby intimating that the Argentine Government is opposed to the United States and takes a different attitude toward the Axis nations from the Ramirez Administration. It will be clear to those who have followed recent events that the American accusation is absolutely groundless. We have a testimonial from no other persons than Vice-Foreign Secretary General Diego Mason that "the Argentine Government intends to continue the policy of solidarity with the American nations and to maintain all measures for continental security and defense." He further stated that "the Administration under President Farrell will maintain diplomatic rupture with the Axis as declared by General Ramirez on January 26."

Hidden Reason Exists

In face of such statements so clearly and unmistakably set forth, it is highly inconceivable how the United States can make such accusations. There must be some other reason for the recent American step, outstanding one of which is undoubtedly the failure of the American Government to make Argentina join the war against the Axis nations. She forced the Ramirez Administration to abandon its policy of neutrality by bringing various form of pressure to bear, and having met with this initial success, the American State Department was expecting that Argentina would go a step further and declare war against the Axis nations. But as this hope failed to materialize, Washington decided to withhold recognition from the Farrell Government.

But no nation can be expected to enter a war in which that country has no vital interests at stake. It will be recalled that the Government of Argentina has repeatedly declared its intention to maintain friendly relations with all the nations of the world and she had good reason for adopting such a policy of amity. She was menaced by none except the United States and had no need of fighting against any nation.

In order to make Argentina hostile to the Axis nations the United States Government had to mobilize its entire propaganda machinery in order to create the false impression that the Axis nations are harboring an ambition to invade the American continent with the progress of the present war. The United States also has been circulating the report that there have been many cases of espionage against the anti-Axis nations.

Enemy of South America

In actuality, however, it is America herself that has been proving an enemy of the South American nations, for she has been violating their territorial integrity by dispatching troops across their national boundaries and by establishing air bases on their land. The United States has also been carrying on its plutocratic invasion of Latin America under the false banner of "Good Neighbor" policy, persistently exploiting the peoples of South America, taking war materials and foodstuffs from them and thus exposing them to a merciless inflation and privations. The recent disruption in the diplomatic relations between America and Argentina is only a natural outcome of the American policy of economic imperialism.

That the present regime in Argentina constitutes no menace toward other American States is best proved by the prompt recognition accorded to it by its neighbors. Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay lost no time in recognizing the Farrell Administration and only the small and insignificant nation of Nicaragua joined Uncle Sam in frowning upon it. Furthermore, even such countries as Brazil and Panama who have their tails between the legs before the United States have decided to adopt the policy of "watchful waiting" as regards the recognition issue.

Argentina evidently is not cowed by the American intimidation. She has recently stopped the activities of both Associated Press and United Press, both wings of the American propaganda machinery in that country, because of their harmful influences in her diplomatic relations. Because of this action and the general attitude of the present Argentine Administration, stronger pressure will be brought to bear on that country by the United States, and similar pressure must be expected for those Latin American nations who have given recognition to Argentina, for their audacious act of opposing the policy of the Washington Government. But it may be said that the stronger the American pressure, the more determined these nations of Latin America will be in their opposition to the United States. Already, there are indications that these nations feel the necessity of some sort of machinery for self-defense such as a South American bloc, probably headed by Argentina, in order to uphold their national liberty and independence.

Britain Also Menaced

Nor are America's victims limited to these peoples of the Western Hemisphere, for Britain, Uncle Sam's brother in blood, is also seriously menaced because of the American policy of exploitation in the Western Hemisphere. It will be noted that Argentina is one of Britain's most important food supply bases especially during the current global war. For this reason Britain wishes to see Argentina maintain peace and enjoy economic prosperity. It is a matter of common knowledge that the United States has been making steady encroachments on the existing British interests all over the world.

The United States need not offend the peoples of the world by any new policy, for she has been making enough trouble already. In Latin America, the Iberian Peninsula, South Italy, North Africa, Western Asia, India and Northern Ireland and even in Britain, the United States has created a serious situation through its sheer inordinate ambitions and selfishness.

It is highly significant that the South American nations are coming to realize their national consciousness as a result of their subjection to American imperialistic mistreatment and exploitation. The recent Bolivian affair was a signal for their general protest against the American domination and the present case of Argentina's recognition further indicates in which direction the wind is blowing. Uncle Sam's "Good Neighbor" policy having failed in its application to his immediate neighbors, it will certainly make a far greater mess if applied to the rest of the world.

Fruits of Wisdom

The death of a man's wife is like cutting down an ancient oak that has long shaded the family mansion. Henceforth the glare of the world, with its cares and vicissitudes, falls upon the widower's heart, and there is nothing to break their force, or shield him from the full weight of misfortune. It is as if his right hand were withered; as if one wing of his angel was broken, and every movement that he made brought him to the ground. His eyes are dimmed and glassy, and when the film of death falls over him, he misses those accustomed tones which might have smoothed his passage to the grave.—Lamartine.

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To acknowledge our faults when we are blamed is modesty; to discover them to one's friends, in ingenuousness, is confidence; but to preach them to all the world, if one does not take care, is pride.—Confucius.

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He who never leaves his own country is full of prejudices.—Goldoni.